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**United Nations Research Institute for Social Development**

## Report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

### Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-third session the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on the work of the Institute during 2003 and 2004.

*Summary*

The present report covers the activities of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) in 2003 and 2004. It is submitted to the Commission for Social Development in accordance with the terms set out in the Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/126 of 1 August 1963, in which it is stipulated that the Board of the Institute should, inter alia, submit regularly to the Commission "a progress report on the work of the Institute".

A highlight of the reporting period was the release of the Institute's fortieth anniversary report, *Research for Social Change*. The report was presented to an international audience at a conference entitled "Social knowledge and international policy-making: Exploring the linkages". Also during the biennium, the preparation of the UNRISD policy report on gender and development gathered momentum with the commissioning of over 60 background papers, the writing of the report and preparation of related outputs. These will be launched in early 2005.

Under the social policy and development programme, two new projects on the development impacts of HIV/AIDS were initiated: Politics and political economy of HIV/AIDS, and Community responses to HIV/AIDS. Work also began under a project on Privatization, commercialization and universal access to water. Under the

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programme on technology, business and society, an international conference entitled "Corporate social responsibility and development: Towards a New Agenda?" was organized. Under the programme on civil society and social movements, two new projects were introduced: *United Nations world summits and civil society engagement, and Global civil society movements: Dynamics in international campaigns and national implementation*. Finally, under the programme area democracy, governance and human rights, UNRISD organized an international conference on ethnic structure, inequality and governance of the public sector.

In addition to their research and administrative activities, UNRISD staff was frequently called upon to act in a range of advisory roles for United Nations agencies, research institutes and universities, governments, multilateral and bilateral organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and scholarly journals.

Through its research findings and outputs, UNRISD aims to stimulate debate on a wide range of questions and challenges of social development. To carry out its agenda, the Institute must communicate this information to policy makers, government officials, university professors and students, regional intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, and journalists and to civil society in general. The average number of publications increased during the reporting period, and these were made available at many relevant events worldwide.

In 2003-2004, 18 outstanding students and scholars from 13 countries contributed to UNRISD through their work as research assistants.

UNRISD core funding came from the voluntary contributions of eight Governments in 2003 and seven Governments in 2004. The Institute also received project-specific contributions from the European Community, Governments, international agencies and foundations.

# Report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on the work of the Institute during 2003-2004

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# I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) was established in 1963 with a mandate "to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and relationships between various types of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth". Its work and approach have evolved considerably over the years. Early emphasis on the measurement of social development and on analysis of the relationship between social and economic development was broadened during the 1970s and 1980s when UNRISD took up questions of inequality, discrimination and participation in development processes.

2. Since then, UNRISD has also become more involved in applied research and increased its efforts to make findings accessible to policy makers and the international development community. The Institute has participated actively in global conferences and summits, sponsoring events to encourage dialogue among policy makers within the United Nations system and beyond, including donors, scholars and civil society organizations.

3. UNRISD promotes a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to social development research, emphasizing the complex and often subtle nature of decision-making processes, as well as the multifaceted social impacts of development processes and policies. It does so through the projects it carries out under its research programme; through the organization of events; and through an outreach strategy that includes dissemination of research findings via publications and the UNRISD web site.

4. More information on all research activities is presented below. Publications issued by UNRISD or in conjunction with commercial and academic presses during 2003-2004 are listed in the notes at the end of the present report.

# II. Special activities and events

## A. Policy report on gender and development: ten years after Beijing

5. During the reporting period, one of the largest projects undertaken by UNRISD has been the preparation of a research-based policy report on gender and development (gender report hereafter). This has involved over 70 researchers and the commissioning of over 60 background papers. An advisory group of distinguished scholars was established and held meetings in 2003-2004. The gender report will be launched to coincide with the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2005.

6. Four broad areas of institutional and policy-reform were identified by UNRISD for close examination in the gender report:

- The changing political economy of development
- Livelihoods, entitlements and social policy
- Governance, democratization and civil society
- Armed conflict, violence and social change.

7. In the first area, the report takes stock of what is known to date regarding the gender implications and impacts of different economic policy regimes and specific policy components, and, on that basis, draws some lessons for policy formulation. Substantial changes in the nature of "development policy" are traced and explained, focusing on today's predominant neoliberal approach and evaluating the results from a gender perspective.

8. In the second area, the report provides an analysis of how and why the liberalization agenda has taken root in different regions and how its different elements have evolved since the early 1980s. It provides a grounded analysis of how liberalization policies are shaping people's well-being and security in gender-differentiated ways.

9. In the third area, the report examines some of the complex issues raised with respect to women's political mobilization, their representation in political institutions and their effectiveness in triggering better responsiveness and accountability from decision makers at different levels.

10. Finally, the report reflects from a gender perspective on violence and insecurity in the context of militarism and war. It examines the extent to which women can articulate and promote their interests in post-conflict reconstruction, governance reform and justice and how abuses of women's rights in conflicts have provided a platform for advocates of women's rights to bring about change.

## B. Social knowledge and international policy-making: exploring the linkages

11. The usefulness of the knowledge generated by United Nations agencies and their research activities to international policy-making is a frequent topic of discussion. Implicit in this broad question are others concerning the relevance, quality, dissemination and impact of research. To understand how research impacts policy, it is necessary to examine how the relationship is mediated by politics, discourse, subjectivity and learning.

12. UNRISD organized a conference in Geneva, on 20 and 21 April 2004, to assess the intellectual contribution of United Nations research; its impact on policy-making; technical aspects related to the relevance, coordination and dissemination of research; the nature of relations between research and the academic and activist communities, particularly in developing countries; and the status of research within the United Nations system. Over 30 speakers and panellists addressed these issues, and several commissioned papers provided the basis for discussions. A number of publications are foreseen, including an issue of *Conference News*, Programme Papers and an edited volume.

13. The conference contributed to activities under the UNRISD initiative on improving knowledge on social development in international organizations, which brings together senior United Nations officials in a dialogue on key development issues. The event also provided an occasion to celebrate the Institute's fortieth anniversary and to present the report *Research for Social Change*.

## C. The contribution of the Institute to the World Summit on the Information Society

14. The first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society took place in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003. UNRISD used the event as a platform for disseminating information about its research on information technologies and social development.

15. UNRISD published a book, *Communicating in the Information Society*, for the opening of the Summit. The distinction between a vision of an information-based future, in which information is exchanged by many (a "communication society", according to these contributions), and one in which it is a commodity controlled in hierarchically organized markets (the "official" vision of the information society), is explored in the book.

16. At the UNRISD book launch/press conference at the Summit, the editors of the volume and several contributors presented the work and engaged in discussions. UNRISD publications were also presented during the meeting of the preparatory committee for the second phase of the World Summit in February 2003.

# III. Current programme of research

## A. Social policy and development

17. UNRISD defines social policy as public policies and institutions that aim to protect citizens from social contingencies and poverty and ultimately to enable them to strive for their own life goals. The research projects carried out under this programme explore the ways in which social policy can be a powerful instrument for democratic progress and economic development while also pursuing its intrinsic goals such as social protection and justice.

18. Work was concluded under the project on globalization, export-oriented employment for women and social policy, and an edited volume on the subject was published in 2004.[1] Ongoing work is reported below.

### 1. Social policy in a development context

19. The group of projects on social policy in a development context collectively explore a state-society nexus that is developmental, democratic and socially inclusive. There are nine subprojects, which are divided into two strands of research: regional projects and thematic projects.

20. In 2003-2004, all subprojects, with the exception of the projects on democratization and social policy and pro-poor macroeconomics and social policy, held workshops attended by policy makers from United Nations regional commissions and academics. UNRISD also held a workshop in December 2003 in Geneva, where those responsible for each of the subprojects provided reports on their workshops, presented preliminary findings and discussed methodology to ensure coherence throughout the project.

21. UNRISD concluded an agreement with Palgrave Macmil an for the publication of a series of 10 volumes on these subprojects, the two first two of which are expected in late 2004.[2]

*Region-centred comparative research*

22. The East Asia subproject held a workshop on 30 June and 1 July 2003 in Bangkok. Participants discussed the concept of the developmental welfare state and debated whether the social welfare reforms in East Asia after the economic crisis of 1997-1998 had brought about changes in the nature of the developmental welfare state. It emerged from the preliminary research findings that East Asian countries had responded differently to the economic crisis with their welfare reforms, while they all tried to maintain the developmental credentials of their welfare states.

23. The Latin America subproject held a workshop from 13 to 15 October 2003 in Santiago. The subproject takes a historical approach to social policy. Although social policy challenges differ among the Latin American countries, the researchers agreed that the continent had reached a critical juncture after decades of social welfare decline. It was argued that the state in Latin Am rica played a significant role in transforming society w.en it took active responsibility for economic development and that this should be reinvigorated with more emphasis on social protection.

24. The subproject on sub-Saharan Africa, which focuses on water, sanitation, health care and education, held a workshop on 27 and 28 February 2003 in Grahamstown, South Africa. The researchers discussed questions of how sub-Saharan African countries can achieve a state-society nexus that is developmental, democratic and socially inclusive, and how structural adjustment programmes affect the livelihoods of African people.

25. The Middle East and North Africa subproject held a workshop on 19 and 20 June 2003 in London. This subproject is pioneering research grounded in the history and political economy of the countries concerned. Research findings show that social policy in the region has been strongly affected by the oil-based economy as well as political and cultural characteristics.

26. The Nordic countries subproject held a workshop on 4 and 5 April 2003 in Stockholm. This subproject has a number of cross-country studies because the Nordic countries are highly comparable in terms of social policy and income distribution. Studies of social care, poverty, education, health and taxation are included.

*Thematic comparative research*

27. The gender and social policy subproject held a workshop from 1 to 3 October 2003 in Geneva. The project explores the nexus between gender and social policy from two complementary perspectives. The first component examines how women's interests and identities are constituted and mediated by existing social provisions and the attendant understanding of women, as "mothers", for example, and how these provisions in turn catalyse the claims of women's movements for protection, independence and equality. The focus is on social policies such as the provision of childcare and maternity leave, family allowances and child support grants, reproductive health and rights and anti-poverty programmes specifically targeting

women. The second component addresses ways in which economic and social policies may fail to address the situation of a significant group of women: poorer women who work informally, provide unpaid care to their dependants and rely on the public provision of health and education services.

28. The subproject on commercialization of health care held a workshop in Geneva from 3 to 5 March 2003. As an overall methodological tool, the health system approach has been used. Country papers analyse the key drivers of health care commercialization, its characteristics and policy implications in diverse contexts. This project aims to shift the intellectual "common sense" in international health policy debate towards a frame of analysis and evaluation that can sustain policy for universal access to decent health care in commercializing contexts. An international conference entitled "Commercialization of health care: Global and local dynamics and policy responses", took place from 15 to 17 March 2004 in Helsinki, where research findings were presented to policy makers from national and international agencies.

29. The pro-poor macroeconomics and social policy subproject looks into the ways in which the movement of international capital can be controlled so that risks facing the developing countries can be reduced. It explores the optimal stabilization policy that can protect the poor if a country is hit by economic shock and covers issues such as the preservation of human capital during stabilization and the degree of fiscal flexibility required to protect the well-being of the poor.

30. The democratization and social policy subproject examines how democratization and social policy can be mutually reinforcing and how social policy may impact the political system and democracy through social cohesion. Researchers are studying how social policy demands are conceptualized during transitions to democracy; how citizens and decision makers perceive the links between civil rights, political participation and social rights; and what role social policies play in the democratic regime. Research in this area focuses on established or relatively stable democracies.

31. Under the project on social policy in a development context, background papers were also commissioned to explore theoretical and conceptual issues relevant to all nine subprojects.

## 2. HIV/AIDS and development

32. Building on work carried out by UNRISD from 1999 to 2002, UNRISD launched two new initiatives in 2003: politics and political economy of HIV/AIDS; and Community responses to HIV/AIDS. These projects explore social, economic and political factors that favour or impede the spread of HIV/AIDS in particular contexts and encourage original research and dialogue on HIV/AIDS as a problem of development.

*Politics and political economy of HIV/AIDS*

33. Of the many social, economic and political factors that drive and determine responses to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, structures of national and international political economy are among the most significant. Decision makers and stakeholders assess what they expect to gain or lose by speaking out and taking substantive action on HIV/AIDS issues. These political considerations and decisions have remained

largely hidden in analyses of the pandemic, but many have long-term implications for controlling HIV/AIDS.

34. To illuminate the political and economic dimensions of the pandemic, this project is carrying out research examining some dynamics that have shaped responses to HIV/AIDS in particular countries or societies. During 2003-2004, studies were undertaken in Brazil, India, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

35. On 6 and 7 November 2003, a project workshop was held in Geneva. It allowed the researchers to present their topics and proposed methodology for feedback and discussion. Final drafts of the research reports were submitted in 2004.

*Community responses to HIV/AIDS*

36. This project is motivated by the lack of systematic empirical evidence on the responses of individuals, households, families and social groups to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The persistence and increasing incidence of the disease in less powerful and economically marginalized communities signals the need for a critical review of past policy and practices that left unchanged, or worsened, the risk environments that lead to infection. The project focuses on how different social groups confront risk environments for HIV and the organization of social support for households and families in response to the impact of AIDS.

37. The project aims to identify positive and negative synergies between community and State responses to HIV/AIDS. This is being assessed in terms of the impact on the risk environment for HIV, the impact on household economic opportunity, poverty and social inclusion, and the contribution to social cohesion and development at the household, community and national levels. The project examines these issues through review papers and case study research.

38. The researchers came together at a workshop, held on 2 and 3 August 2004 in Geneva, to review and refine an analytical framework, methodology and research questions. Different aspects of community responses in Brazil, India, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe are considered in this project. Research proposals from the five countries were completed in September 2004.

### 3. Commercialization, privatization and universal access to water

39. The commercialization and privatization of water services are controversial, facing strong opposition from sections of society that question the treatment of water purely as a commodity, rather than as a human right. After nearly a decade of experimentation with private sector participation in water systems around the world, the results are disappointing, and there are doubts about the sustainability of a model based on commercialization of services and privatization.

40. This project explores different experiences in the field of water service provision, focusing in particular on those involving private sector participation. It has two major objectives. The first is to clarify the nature of the "efficiency and equity" trade-off that is apparently affecting the provision of water services in developing countries; and the second is to identify the institutional constraints to achieving universal access to water. The second objective relates to the idea that access to water has always reflected power relationships. In other words, to understand the current situation of access to water by different segments of the

population, one has to place it inside the broader picture of economic flows and associated political and social power.

41. Case studies on Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Finland, India, the Philippines, Senegal and South Africa were commissioned. A workshop held on 28 and 29 June 2004 in Geneva brought together the researchers to present and discuss their draft papers. Final versions are expected by the end of 2004.

## B. Programme on technology, business and society

42. This programme examines the impact of rapid advances in technology, foreign direct investment and corporate management systems on sustainable human development. It also explores ways of encouraging more socially responsible use of knowledge, technology and private sector resources. Research areas during this reporting period included: business responsibility for sustainable development; and information technologies and social development.

### 1. Business responsibility for sustainable development

43. This area promotes research and policy dialogue on corporate social responsibility, examining the extent to which improvements in labour standards, environmental management systems and stakeholder accountability occur and the types of policies, pressures and partnerships that promote socially responsible changes in business practices. Particular attention has been focused on the potential and limits of "voluntary initiatives" promoted by transnational corporations, NGOs, and international agencies to improve business standards and minimize corporate malpractice.

44. UNRISD organized a conference entitled "Corporate social responsibility and development: Towards a new agenda?" on 17 and 18 November 2003. Attended by 200 people, the conference brought together researchers and specialists on corporate social responsibility and development from numerous countries and institutions. Over 20 speakers made presentations on the development impacts and implications of corporate social responsibility; the potential and limits of public-private partnerships and non-governmental systems of regulating transnational corporations; the substance and significance of recent proposals, demands and campaigns calling for "corporate accountability"; and the appropriate role of the United Nations in the international regulation of transnational corporations.

45. Presentations by United Nations officials and others highlighted the eclectic nature of the United Nations regulatory role vis-à-vis transnational corporations. Various proposals were made for regulatory reform, including effective implementation of existing norms and instruments, strengthening the monitoring and investigative role of United Nations bodies and developing a global regulatory infrastructure. Apart from the conference, project activities centred primarily on the finalization of country reports. Several publications were released.[3]

46. Finally, work on corporate responsibility in the mining industry in Chile was carried out. The purpose was to explore corporate social responsibility and the problem of "double standards". On one hand, global corporations now engage in a more proactive way in initiatives on corporate social responsibility; but on the other, the mainstream discourse and agenda on corporate social responsibility largely

ignore issues such as tax avoidance and transfer pricing. The research attracted much attention from legislators, government officials and the media in Chile.

### 2. Information technologies and social development

47. In addition to work carried out for the World Summit on the Information Society (see paras. 14-16 above) and the writing of "Social Development and the 'Information Revolution'" (UNRISD Research and Policy Brief No. 2) on the wider implications of research carried out in Senegal, the main focus during the reporting period under this project was a reflection about possible future UNRISD work on the subject.

48. A workshop, "Understanding 'informational developments': Mapping a future research agenda", was held in Geneva in September 2003. Participants countered the notion of a single global "information society" and were critical of the lack of social and political analysis in its description, the implication that it was obligatory, the assertion that everyone would benefit from it as well as its lack of historical contextualization, even with regard to human rights instruments and previous economic and social change. UNRISD is considering whether it might take up some of these issues in its future work.

## C. Programme on civil society and social movements

49. This programme is designed to contribute to a detailed and realistic understanding of what civil society is (from global to national to local), and how it exists in various political contexts.

50. The project on civil society strategies and movements for rural asset redistribution and improved livelihoods came to an end, an edited volume was accepted for co-publication,[4] and four of the commissioned papers were published as Programme Papers.[5] The project entitled "Evolving agricultural structures and civil society in transitional countries: The case of Central Asia" also ended, and four reports were published as Programme Papers.[6] In addition, a book project on education and social movements was completed.[7]

51. Two projects were launched: United Nations world summits and civil society engagement, which began in May 2003, and Global civil society movements: Dynamics in international campaigns and national implementation, which began in December 2003.

### 1. United Nations world summits and civil society engagement

52. Collecting and analysing information on the impact of United Nations summits on civil society is a complex undertaking. Existing literature is mainly concerned with the influence of civil society organizations in the context of particular summits, not with how civil society in general is affected by processes before, during and after summits. Civil society is usually seen as "organizations", rather than as a process or social arena in which individuals and groups organize in order to express their views and interests.

53. During 2003-2004, a state-of-the-art paper on key conceptual and methodological questions involved in civil society dynamics associated with United Nations summits was prepared. A methodological workshop was held in Rio de

Janeiro on 4 and 5 September 2003, during which research teams from Brazil, Chile, China, Indonesia, Senegal and South Africa presented their research outlines. Discussions also addressed the theoretical background of the project, definitions of concepts and relations between national and international levels of analysis. Quantitative and qualitative methods were identified, including surveys, interviews, case studies and the use of secondary and primary documentation. Thematic studies and surveys that complement the national studies have also been undertaken to map global patterns of interaction in the context of selected summits. Organizational aspects of official and parallel events are being studied.

### 2. Global civil society movements: Dynamics in international campaigns and national implementation

54. This project assesses five contemporary civil society movements on: debt relief; changes to international trade rules and barriers; a global taxation initiative; fair trade; and against corruption. While some movements appear promising, there has been little inquiry into the substance of their proposals, their coverage and their achievements. The project analyses the successes and failures of these global movements and seeks to explain why different trajectories lead to different results. Another key area of interest relates to the development implications of the proposals of these movements and how much consensus or resistance there is in relation to these proposals within policy-making circles.

55. The project focuses on two aspects of global civil society movements. First, it investigates their structures, institutional values and modus operandi, indicating how these have helped or hindered the emergence of robust transnational movements of citizens and civil society organizations. Second, it examines how global civil society movements are actually faring in national and local contexts.

56. A state-of-the-art paper was prepared on the main conceptual and methodological issues involved in the diversity of contemporary global civil society movements. In-depth country studies in Argentina, Bolivia, the Philippines, Senegal and Turkey critically assess the potential for action of the five civil society movements in national and local contexts.

57. To have a complete picture of how movements are seeking to implement alternative proposals, and with what effect, it is useful to look into their work at the international level. To do this, an assessment of documents and information on the Internet sites of selected movements is being carried out, combined with consultations with key individuals in the organizations. Papers were also commissioned on processes and factors that have significant effects on the ability of civil society movements to emerge as powerful global actors capable of influencing international debates and implementing concrete action plans, but which may not be sufficiently explored in the national and international studies.

## D. Programme on democracy, governance and human rights

58. This programme area focuses on institutional reforms, which are at the heart of efforts by Governments and multilateral agencies to promote development. This research can help policy makers and the wider public to better understand the institutional constraints on development, inconsistencies between specific policy initiatives and the social effects of institutional reforms.

59. Work was concluded in 2002 under the project on technocratic policy-making and democratization. Programme Papers on Argentina and Chile were published during this reporting period,[8] and those on the Czech Republic and Hungary were finalized. A research and policy brief, "Technocratic Policymaking and Democratic Accountability", was also published. Three papers from the past project on *Volunteer Action and Local Democracy: A Partnership for a Better Urban Future* were published as Programme Papers[9] and an edited volume was published.[10]

60. During 2003-2004, there was one ongoing project in this programme area on ethnic structure, inequality and governance of the public sector.

### 1. Ethnic structure, inequality and governance of the public sector

61. This project examines the complex ways ethnic cleavages and inequalities influence public sector institutions. It focuses on issues of representation and cohesion in the constitution and management of the public sectors of multi-ethnic societies.

62. Sixteen countries were studied: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Ghana, Fiji, India, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Republic of Tanzania. Data were gathered on ethnic cleavages and inequalities in four public institutions: the civil service, the cabinet, the parliament and the party system. Researchers analysed whether the distribution of offices was ethnically balanced or not, examined perceptions about the distribution and rules governing it and studied the role of voter preferences in constituting these institutions. They also looked at the effectiveness of institutions for managing diversity and inequality.

63. The studies suggest that polarization occurs not only in ethnically bipolar or tripolar settings. It can also occur in fragmented multi-ethnic societies when there are high levels of inequality between groups, or when there are cleavages (race, religion, geography) other than those based on ethnicity alone that divide society into two or three groups. When groups fragment, the chances for cross-ethnic cooperation are higher than when group preferences are homogeneous, irrespective of the ethnic structure. However, fragmentation that leads to cooperation is more likely to occur in ethnically unipolar and multipolar settings than in bipolar and tripolar ones. The latter often require ethnically sensitive institutions that provide incentives for cooperation and in order to avoid conflicts. Finally, it was found that redistributive or ethnically sensitive policies are important in all multi-ethnic societies regardless of ethnic structure.

64. An international conference, jointly sponsored with the Latvia office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Latvian Ministry for Integration, took place in Riga from 25 to 27 March 2004 to discuss the research findings and their policy implications. The United Nations and a range of its specialized agencies, the African Union, the Open Society Institute, the High Commissioner on National Minorities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Centre for Minority Issues sent representatives. Participants also included other policy makers and academics.

65. A series of 11 books emanating from the research will be published with Palgrave Macmillan starting in 2005.

## IV. Advisory work

66. UNRISD staff members are frequently called upon to act in a range of advisory roles for United Nations agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, governments, NGOs, scholarly journals, research institutes and universities. This provides UNRISD with opportunities to make substantive contributions to the thinking and programmes of other institutions and groups, while staff members benefit from the exchange of ideas and are also able to network, identify potential researchers and explore funding opportunities. During 2003-2004, UNRISD staff carried out advisory and consultancy activities on approximately 100 occasions.

## V. Outreach: publications and dissemination

67. Through its outreach activities, UNRISD communicates the results of its research to the academic community, including: policy makers at the international, regional, national and local levels; civil society and the non-governmental sector; and the general and specialized media. The Institute uses a range of outputs relevant for and accessible to an ever-expanding audience. In-house publications, co-publications with internationally renowned publishers and the UNRISD web site are the main outputs.

68. A biennium highlight was the publication of *Research for Social Change*, the report prepared for the Institute's fortieth anniversary, which was organized around six main themes:

- Social policy and well-being
- Social cohesion and conflict
- Sustainable development
- Democratization, civil society and governance
- Gender and development
- Markets, business and regulation.

The report brings out aspects of continuity and change in the Institute's research agenda, illustrates some of the ways UNRISD interacts with the United Nations system and donors and offers insights into possible future directions of inquiry. It also explores the analytical perspectives that have provided a sense of continuity to the Institute's research since 1963, allowing UNRISD to bring out the effects of development processes and policy on different social groups while stressing the importance of participation, empowerment and regulatory and redistributive institutions in its policy recommendations.

69. In 2004, UNRISD launched a new series of Research and Policy Briefs with the aim of improving the quality of development dialogue. These publications situate the Institute's research within wider social development debates, synthesize its findings and draw out issues for consideration in decision-making processes. They provide this information in a concise format, which should be of use to policy makers, scholars, activists, journalists and others. The Research and Policy Briefs have been favourably received, according to the preliminary results of a reader survey.

70. Statistics on the UNRISD web site are encouraging, with an average of 3,000 full-text documents being downloaded directly from the site each month and more than 4,000 regular users subscribing to the e-mail alerts service.

71. During 2003-2004, three Research and Policy Briefs, 40 Programme Papers, five issues of *Conference News*, one issue of *UNRISD News* and 13 books were produced, 11 in collaboration with co-publishing partners.[11] UNRISD signed agreements with Palgrave Macmillan for the co-publication of two series, one on social policy in a development context (10 volumes) and the other on ethnicity, inequality and governance of the public sector (11 volumes).

## VI. Internship programme

72. Each year, UNRISD offers a limited number of outstanding graduate students from around the world the opportunity of gaining experience in an international research setting. Candidates are selected on the basis of their academic experience and interests and work under the guidance of an UNRISD research coordinator for a minimum of two months. They undertake research in areas of concern to the Institute and assist in preparing background papers and reports; monitor developments worldwide that relate to UNRISD's programme of activities; and assist in the preparation of events, missions and other project activities.

73. During 2003-2004, 18 young scholars from Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Djibouti, Germany, Greece, Italy, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland worked at the Institute.

## VII. Financial situation

74. The level of core funding received by the Institute for 2003 and 2004 was $2,730,221 and $2,419,967, respectively. A comparison of the core funding for 2003 with that of 2002 reflects an increase of $296,574, while a comparison of the 2004 core funding with that of 2003 reflects a decrease of $310,354. The core income represents voluntary contributions made by eight Governments in 2003 and seven Governments in 2004. The Institute also received contributions from the European Community, Governments, international agencies and foundations aimed to fund various projects. The level of such funding increased from $1,146,000 in 2002 to $2,601,000 in 2003, while the funding pledged and due to be received in 2004 was $1,405,000. The main contributors to core funds and to project funds were Sweden and the United Kingdom, making three-year pledges for core funds. Annual contributions to core funds were received from Denmark, Finland, Mexico, Norway and Switzerland. The Netherlands made no contribution to core funds in 2004. During the reporting period, Finland and Switzerland also provided project funding, while other major project-specific contributions were received from the European Community, the International Development Research Centre (Canada) and the Ford Foundation (United States of America).

75. Consolidated figures presented in the table below indicate that total UNRISD funding for 2004 amounted to $3,825,130, which represents a decline of 28.3 per cent with respect to 2003 and an increase of 6.9 per cent in relation to 2002.

**United Nations Research Institute for Social Development funding 2002-2004**
(In United States Dollars)

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Core | 2 433 647 | 2 730 221 | 2 419 967 |
| Project | 1 145 946 | 2 601 414 | 1 405 163 |
| **Total** | **3 579 593** | **5 331 635** | **3 825 130** |

*Notes*

[1] *Globalization, Export-Oriented Employment and Social Policy: Gendered Connections*, Shahra Razavi, Ruth Pearson and Caroline Danloy (eds.), Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, 2004.

[2] *Social Policy in a Development Context*, Thandika Mkandawire (ed.) and *Transforming the Developmental Welfare State in East Asia*, Huck-ju Kwon (ed.) (not yet published).

[3] One book, *Development at Risk: Rethinking UN-Business Partnerships*, Ann Zammit; two Programme Papers on technology, business and society, Nos. 12 and 13 (see note 11); an issue of *Conference News*, *Corporate Social Responsibility and Development: Towards a New Agenda?*; and a Research and Policy Brief, *Corporate Social Responsibility and Business Regulation*.

[4] *Civil Society and the Market Question*, K. B. Ghimire (ed.), UNRISD, 2004.

[5] Programme Papers on civil society and social movements, Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 (see note 11).

[6] Programme Papers on civil society and social movements, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 (see note 11).

[7] *Knowledge, Identity and Power: Education as an Agenda of Social Action*, Ashok Swain (ed.).

[8] Programme Papers on democracy, governance and human rights, Nos. 11 and 13 (see note 11).

[9] Programme Papers on democracy, governance and human rights, Nos. 14, 15 and 16 (see note 11).

[10] *From Unsustainable to Inclusive Cities*, David Westendorff (ed.), UNRISD, 2004.

[11] **Research and Policy Briefs**: No. 1 *Corporate Social Responsibility and Business Regulation*; No. 2 *Social Development and the "Information Revolution"*; No. 3 *Technocratic Policymaking and Democratic Accountability*.

**Programme Papers on Civil Society and Social Movements**: No. 6 *The Agrarian Question, Access to Land, and Peasant Responses in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Archie Mafeje; No. 7 *Understanding the Evolving Diversities and Originalities in Rural Social Movements in the Age of Globalization*, Neil Webster; No. 8 *Peasant Associations in Theory and Practice*, Nora McKeon, Michael Watts and Wendy Wolford; No. 9 *Civil Society and the Uncivil State: Land Tenure Reform in Egypt and the Crisis of Rural Livelihoods*, Ray Bush; No. 10 *Civil Society and Social Movements: The Dynamics of Intersectoral Alliances and Urban-Rural Linkages in Latin America*, Henry Veltmeyer; No. 11 *Post-Soviet Institutional Design and Rural Livelihoods in Uzbekistan*, Deniz Kandiyoti; No. 12 *Agrarian Research Institutes and Civil Society in Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic: In Search of Linkage*, Malcolm D. Childress; No. 13 *Agricultural Restructuring and Trends in Rural Inequalities in Central Asia: A Socio-Statistical Survey*, Max Spoor; No. 14 *Islamisme et pauvreté dans le monde rural de l'Asie centrale post-soviétique: Vers un espace de solidarité islamique?*, Habiba Fathi.

**Programme Papers on democracy, governance and human rights**: No. 10 *Gender Justice, Development and Rights*, Maxine Molyneux and Shahra Razavi; No. 11 *Economic Policy Making and Parliamentary Accountability in Chile*, Verónica Montecinos; No. 12 *Lecciones de la participación política de las mujeres*, Cecilia Blondet; No. 13 *Technocratic Policy Making and Parliamentary Accountability in Argentina, 1983-2002*, Javier Corrales; No. 14 *Communities and Local Government: Three Case Studies in São Paulo, Brazil*, Raquel Rolnik and Renato Cymbalista; No. 15 *Chicago's Near South Side: Revisiting the South Loop and South Armour Square, 2001*, David C. Ranney and Patricia A. Wright; No. 16 *Living for the Sake of Living: Partnerships between the Poor and Local Government in Johannesburg*, David Everatt, Graeme Gotz and Ross Jennings.

**Programme Papers on identities, conflict and cohesion**: No. 1 *The Historical Construction of Race and Citizenship in the United States*, George M. Fredrickson; No. 2 *Migrant Workers and Xenophobia in the Middle East*, Ray Jureidini; No. 3 *Poverty and Prosperity: Prospects for Reducing Racial/Ethnic Economic Disparities in the United States*, Sheldon Danziger; Deborah Reed and Tony N. Brown; No. 4 *Policing and Human Rights: Eliminating Discrimination, Xenophobia, Intolerance and the Abuse of Power from Police Work*, Benjamin Bowling; Coretta Phillips; Alexandra Campbell and Maria Docking; No. 5 *Racial Justice: The Superficial Morality of Colour-Blindness in the United States*, Glenn C. Loury; No. 6 *Managing Ethnic Relations in Post-Crisis Malaysia and Indonesia: Lessons from the New Economic Policy?*, Khoo Boo Teik; No. 7 *The New Economic Policy and Interethnic Relations in Malaysia*, Jomo K. S.; No. 8 *Environment and Morality: Confronting Environmental Racism in the United States*, Robert D. Bullard; No. 9 *Exclusionary Populism in Western Europe in the 1990s and Beyond: A Threat to Democracy and Civil Rights?*, Hans-Georg Betz; No. 10 *The Politics of Land Distribution and Race Relations in Southern Africa*, Sam Moyo.

**Programme Papers on social policy and development**: No. 14 *Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Rights: A Brazilian Case Study*, Julia S. Guivant; No. 15 *Global Capitalism, Deflation and Agrarian Crisis in Developing Countries*, Utsa Patnaik; No. 16 *Late Industrializers and the Development of the Welfare State*, Chris Pierson; No. 17 *The Developmental Welfare State in Scandinavia: Lessons for the Developing World*, Stein Kuhnle and Sven E. O. Hort.

**Programme Papers on technology, business and society**: No. 7 *Les émigrés sénégalais et les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication*, Serigne Mansour Tall; No. 8 *Enjeux et rôle des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication dans les mutations urbaines: Le cas de Touba (Sénégal)*, Cheikh Guèye; No. 9 *The Riddle of Distance Education: Promise, Problems and Applications for Development*, Judith Adler Hellman; No. 10 *Technology and Transformation: Facilitating Knowledge Networks in Eastern Europe*, Jonathan Bach and David Stark; No. 11 *The Political Economy of International Communications: Foundation for the Emerging Global Debate about Media Ownership and Regulation*, Robert W. McChesney and Dan Schiller; No. 12 *Waking Up to Risk: Corporate Responses to HIV/AIDS in the Workplace*, Jem Bendell; No. 13 *Barricades and Boardrooms: A Contemporary History of the Corporate Accountability Movement*, Jem Bendell; No. 14 *The Political Economy of Corporate Responsibility in Brazil: Social and Environmental Dimensions*, Paola Cappellin and Gian Mario Giuliani.

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***Gender and Land Rights***, Shahra Razavi (ed.), with Blackwell, Oxford, 2003; ***Au coeur des crises nationales au Rwanda et au Burundi: La lutte pour les ressources***, Marc Rwabahungu, with L'Harmattan, Paris, 2004; *Living Longer: Ageing, Development and Social Protection*, Peter Lloyd-Sherlock (ed.), with Zed Books, London, 2004; *Globalization, Export-Oriented Employment and Social Policy: Gendered Connections*, Shahra Razavi, Ruth Pearson and Caroline Danloy (eds.), with Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, 2004; *Social Policy in a Development Context*, Thandika Mkandawire (ed.), with Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, 2004; *Transforming the Developmental Welfare State in East Asia*, Huck-ju Kwon (ed.), with Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, 2004.

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